



A resonant feeling of belonging to the ancient homeland pervades painter Victor Măhărescu Craiu's 1906-1981 entire work, making it a genuine product of the Romanian land, a veridical expression of the native spiritual universe, of whose origins the artist was fully aware. "Just like our great master, painter Nicolae Tonitza", he said, "I consider that it is not the form, the substance or the complementarity in themselves that are the key to expression in painting, but the feeling and the science of making the colour. A foreign traveller coming to Romania, conversing with his art, looking for the Romanian pictorialness, makes his colouring altogether differently from me, who am a native here, although we work with the same elements. Living in the midst of one's people, within one's geographic space, with the history of one's people as support, with one's forefathers' dowry within oneself, one can find that specific language giving our art a distinct sound, the national sound".

In this profession of faith we can recognize not only the great lesson of civic and artistic conscience imparted to him by his masters Stefan Dumitrescu and Nicolae Timbulescu at the Fine Arts Academy in 1931, but also the deep roots of this creed in the painter's communication with the homeland's nature, with its people's history. The artistic heritage bequeathed by Craiu consists of a few thousand works — in oil, gouache or gouache, on cardboard or paper, as well as an impressive number of sketches, drawings, studies in crayon, charcoal or ink, attesting to his vast, selfless, piercing sense of observation and tireless perseverance. All of them together reveal his tireless aspiration after perfection. In the years of full artistic maturity, Craiu continued to cultivate the same painting genres he had approached already in his youth: portraits and compositions, especially from the village world, still-lives and flowers, interiors and landscapes. Consistent with his own temperament, the artist painted only what attracted him, what he loved most: the ancient land and its beauties, the fruit and people of this land. He excelled however in landscapes, in depicting the country's regions, with all their beauties, whether made by man or by nature, understood and felt as primordial, perennial realities of the Romanian spiritual universe to which we owe the originality, the unmistakable identity of our creativity. He believed to such an extent in this connection that he thought the people cannot be understood and portrayed in their entirety authentically unless the land on which they were born and have been living since time immemorial is understood and depicted first, with all the possible love and force of penetration.

P. CLAUDIU ■

Here are some reproductions of works by painter Victor Măhărescu Craiu: Sketch and Slope (top); Child's Portrait and The Painter's Violin (middle left); Still Life with Apples in Scoop and Still Life (middle right); Flowers in Mug on Carpet and In the Snowstorm (bottom).



ROMANIAN NEWS

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY
WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY
THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY
AGENCE PRES

IN ENGLISH AND
FRENCH. Editorial and
administrative office: 1, Place
Sénart, Bucharest.
17 00 20. Foreign readers can
subscribe through:
FRANCE PRES, 10, rue de la
Libération, Paris 15.
Import department: 100
18-201, tel.: 1870, Bucharest.
Bulgarian: 85-88, Cluj 1970.

ROMANIAN NEWS

ELEVENTH YEAR
21 (530)
MAY 27
1988
16 PAGES — 3 LEI

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY AGENCE PRES

DIALOGUE WITH WORKING PEOPLE THE WORKING VISIT PAID BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU AND ELENA CEAUSESCU TO VILCEA AND HARGHITA COUNTIES

Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Republic, and Elena Ceaușescu, paid a working visit to Vilcea and Harghita counties between May 24-26. The visit occasioned an analysis of the way in which action is taken in industry and agriculture, in the other fields, for the implementation of the plan for the ongoing year as well as for the whole five-year plan period, for the fulfilment of the objectives established by the Thirteenth Congress and by the Party's National Conference.

In Vilcea county, President Nicolae Ceaușescu visited the car rim enterprise and the mechanical enterprise in Drăgășani town, the producer cooperative farm of Orșel, the chemical works, the chemical equipment and force enterprises and the unknown textile enterprise in Harghita county he visited the coal iron plant and the enterprise of Odorhei municipally, the producer cooperative farm of Sănușău, the tractor factory and the knitwear unit of Miercurea Ciuc municipally.

At the same time Nicolae Ceaușescu met with members of the Vilcea and Harghita county councils. Big civic rallies were held in Rimnic Vilcea and Miercurea Ciuc, as part of which



(cont. on p. 3)

THE PARTY — SOCIETY'S LEADING POLITICAL FORCE

The theory and conclusions formulated by the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceaușescu in his exposition on certain questions of socioeconomic management, ideological and political-educational work and of the international situation delivered at the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of April 29 demonstrate that, both at present and in the perspective of the revolutionary process, the communist party's leading role is a general necessity, an objective law of socialist and communist construction, of the permanent improvement of the new system.

Indeed, as a superior step of historical development, socialism requires a substantial growth of the role of the political, conscious factor, as well as a consolidation of the sphere of the mobilized powers of the revolutionary process, in the conditions of the increasing complexity of social development, of the rapid, deep-going changes occurring internally and internationally to which socialist construction is subjected.

As a consequence of this new dialectic of the ratio between spontaneity and conscious, of the need to fully know and master the objective laws underlying the organization, development and improvement of the socialist system in keeping with the requirements of various stages, with the concrete historical conditions and realities in every country, the party, in its capacity as the most advanced representatives of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia — must play the decisive role in working out the strategic political line, the revolutionary strategy and tactics, in ensuring the whole people's unity of action with a view to transforming them into life.

Pursuing the same line, are also the new exigencies raised before political management in this stage by such processes as the ever more marked integration of the latest gains of the new technical-scientific revolution in the organization, planning and development of agriculture and industry, the application of the democratic principles and the advantages of the smooth operation of a worker's self-management which requires from political

decision makers not only a just political line but also a tremendous effort to mobilize and actively direct the masses' resources, initiative and creative potential towards attaining the established targets.

The communist party also has the determining role in consolidating the masses' socialist conscience and moulding the new man. The party's role of leading political force is in the last analysis related to and called for by the attainment of the historical mission of the working class — a class called upon to lead the people on the path of building socialism and democracy.

In the Romanian Communist Party's outlook and practice, synthesized and enriched with new theoretical contributions by Nicolae Ceaușescu in the Exposition delivered at the meeting of the Executive Political Committee, the exhortation of the party's leaders to mass mobilization covers all areas of social life and presents the systematic implementation of all essential sides of the political and economic activity of society.

THE MAN-NATURE RELATIONSHIP

(PAGES 4-5)

CULTURAL
NEWS
PAGE 6

NOTES
INFORMATION
PAGE 10

THE HIGH PERFORMANCES OF THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

(PAGE 7)

THE PARTY — SOCIETY'S LEADING POLITICAL FORCE

(cont. from p. 1)

ing the concrete realities and working out the general political line of the developing society; carrying out a vast, sustained political-organizational activity for translating the latter into life; ensuring the necessary order and appropriately distributing the power; preserving a direct control on the way in which the targets laid down, the directives of the party congresses and leading bodies are implemented; preserving a direct link between the party and the masses of people; conducting a large-scale ideological and political-educational activity with a view to shaping a new man, builder of the socialist and communist society.

As the Party General Secretary stressed, the fulfillment of the role of leading political force implies the active involvement, with full responsibility, of every organization, of every party member, the smooth progress of the activity in all spheres. This is a key requisite deriving from the dialectics of the socialist reconstruction process, from the place held by the party within this process, in which it has assumed the responsibility to lead the entire people on the path of building the new social system.

Ever since the setting up of the Romanian Communist Party as a new-type party, its direct involvement in the revolutionary struggle, at the heart of the masses of people, for radically transforming society has been one of its salient features, an indispensable condition for the preparation and implementation of the socialist revolution.

So much the more should the activity of the party, of the party organizations and members be intensified now, when the entire society is engaged in a vast constructive work calling for systematic organization, careful, direct knowledge of realities, and firm implementation of development plans and programmes, in order to keep abreast of the fast pace assumed by changes in the world and over more clearly evidence the superiority of the new system. By virtue of its functions and revolutionary methods of activity, the communist party should by all means become a club of general discussions. On the contrary, it should be permanently engaged in the front lines of the practical activity with all its forces to the end of carrying out its political line.

ing out its political line. It should act as the vital centre of the whole nation. The party "must be the organizer and galvanizer of the activity in all fields, ensuring the general development of society," stressed Nicolae Ceausescu. "The party, its cadres, the party members cannot remain outside the activity of implementing country's decisions and laws."

The party's deep involvement in the concrete activity of fulfilling its programme — the programme of the entire people — presupposes, therefore, that cadres should assume direct responsibility in managing and fulfilling the tasks incumbent on every field of activity. Hence the forms adopted by the party concerning the accumulation of offices by leading party cadres in various fields of activity from local to central level, forms which have been imposed by the real, objective requirements of fulfilling its leading political role, of improving the functional lever of our political system.

The necessity of a plenary and direct involvement of the communists, the party leading cadres in the front line of the activity of socialist construction with a view to settling complex questions in an appropriate manner, again underlined by Nicolae Ceausescu, should not be interpreted in the sense of substituting the role and tasks of other social bodies, and still less lead to a replacement of state and democratic bodies. Party cadres and communists do work in state bodies, in democratic management bodies have to ensure their good operation, bearing the whole responsibility for the completion of the mission entrusted to them by the party and the people.

By the direct involvement in social activity, the existence of the communist party combines ever closer with the life of the entire people — a natural, law-like process of increasing its role, of improving the overall standard of the masses' knowledge and of the active participation of the people, closely united around the party, in the management of society.

In its recent exposition, too, the Party General Secretary drew attention to the necessity of continuously strengthening the party's ties with the masses of working people, with the people, as a prerequisite for consolidating the party, for fulfilling its leading role in the

grally. Among the multiple ways and means of achieving a relationship between the party and the masses, consistently promoted by the party, mainly in the wake of the Ninth Congress, pride of place is given to the active, direct participation of communists, of cadres, in an inseparable unity with the working people, with the collective of each enterprise and unit, in carrying out the tasks resulting from the general policy of the party, the permanent action of party bodies and organizations from within state and social bodies. That is why Nicolae Ceausescu stresses with good reason that "any weakening of the party's leading role, the lack of direct participation in the implementation of the home and foreign policy will lead, sooner or later, to the party's isolation from the masses, to its own weakening, with serious consequences for the successful construction of socialism. The entire world experience of the actively undertaken by political parties proves this with the power of facts."

A truth permanently reaffirmed by practice is that the successful realization of the tasks and objectives comprised by the programmes of socioeconomic development, the growth of the party's leading role itself depend on the continuous improvement of the party's activity, of the organizational forms, methods and work style of party bodies and organizations, on the broad accession of the party internal democracy, of criticism and self-criticism, as a revolutionary method of improving the whole activity.

The fulfillment of the party's role of vital centre of the whole nation is at the same time inseparably related to the assurance of the party's ideological and political-organizational unity, to the steady application of the general political line, of the party resolutions and the country's laws by the communists, by party bodies and organizations, at all levels. "We should never forget," Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in this respect, "that the party's unity is the supreme guarantee of increasing the leading role and of successfully implementing the Party's Programme."

In the current stage of the revolutionary process, when the construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society requires highly complex tasks, the party's responsibilities are

growing to particular, more necessary than ever in the direct, prominent and systematic participation, at an increasingly higher level of comprehension and efficiency, of the party, of its bodies and organizations, alongside the entire people, in the implementation of the tasks established by the Thirteenth Congress. According to the report presented at the National Conference, the party has to fulfill its leading role in all fields of activity, to ensure the union of the forces of the whole nation with a view to multilaterally carrying out its internal and external policy.

Sanctioning the role of the Romanian Communist Party as the leading force in all fields of activity was not the effect of a subjective wish, but the result of an objective necessity, the expression of the action of the social development law in the conscious erection of a new social system.

The Romanian Communist Party has a vast and valuable revolutionary experience in organizing and managing society, and, at the same time, it has the organizing, political and ideological capacity necessary to carrying out its role of managing political, economic and cultural life of the whole nation. It has to carry out its role in the last two decades — a process of continuous renewal — the result of Nicolae Ceausescu, its General Secretary's leadership — of improving the methods and means of translating into practice its policy. The Romanian Communist Party numbers today over 3.7 million members of whom 55.07 percent are women, 13.22 percent are peasants, 20.31 percent intellectuals and technicians, and 9 percent prisoners and housewives. The Romanian Communist Party presents itself as a powerful revolutionary mass party, organically integrated in the life of society, which, by its share within the economically active population and its special position, has deep roots in all social classes and categories, close ties with the masses, with the whole people. The party also has a powerful cadre detachment with rich experience, decided to firmly act for the restless carrying out of objectives and tasks on which building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism depend.

At the same time, as the Party General Secretary pointed out in the above mentioned Exposition, increased exigency imposed itself in carrying out the policy, in the activity of translating their knowledge of reality, of their scientific, technical, professional and political knowledge into life. Special attention should be paid, in this respect, to corresponding training, with a view to thoroughly understanding economic problems, the problems of socioeconomic life in general, in the carrying out of the tasks entrusted to them. The provisions of the party rules, the country's laws should be applied in promoting cadres, leading functions and positions being occupied through contest, the firm application of the selection principle as well as the instructions concerning the period, for both party and state cadres and for those in other domains.

Armed with the broad knowledge of the revolutionary conception of scientific socialism, the party and state cadres, the communists, are called to contribute to the assertion of a new revolutionary thinking in all domains, to be always ready, with high responsibility, to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them in the name of the people, of the work of socialist construction in Romania, of national independence and sovereignty.

The road covered by Romania since the creation of the Romanian Communist Party, the revolutionary changes designed and achieved under the leadership of the working class, the party, in the building process by the party, in which the working class and the whole people, represented the fundamental factors which ensured the great achievements on the way to building socialism, strengthening the homeland's material and spiritual might. Under party leadership, in a relatively short period, Romania reversed several historic stages, changing from a country with a poorly developed industry, with a backward agriculture, into an industrial-agricultural country with a modern, powerful industry and an agriculture in full progress with a material and spiritual living standard in full growth.

DIALOGUE WITH WORKING PEOPLE

THE WORKING CLASS PARTY AND THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALISM

(cont. from p. 1)

ded for the general progress of all counties and localities.

President Nicolae Ceausescu said that the plan for the first four months of this year was fulfilled throughout the country, with results which can be considered good. He asked that most resolute action should be taken for the firm application of the programmes for socioeconomic development, for the application of the new economic mechanism, for a higher productivity and higher quality and performance of production.

We have a wonderful programme for the further development of the country until the year 2000, stressed Nicolae Ceausescu.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also referred to a number of current international questions. The RCP, the Romanian state are working most resolutely to contribute to the resolution of the serious international problems in a new way, which should put an end to the old policy of domination and oppression to wars, to the arms race, every nation's peace and right to free and independent development as each people wishes, the speaker stressed.

Referring Romania's stand on halting the arms race, on the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the Romanian state said: "We are firmly for a passage to a phase-out nuclear disarmament programme until the year 2000, to the halting of nuclear tests. We are of the opinion that the Soviet Union and the USA should carry into effect the agreement on the limitation of nuclear weapons, as an important step towards a general programme eliminating all nuclear weapons."

Romania is of the opinion that a passage should be made to

soon as possible to negotiations on an accord on the reduction of conventional weapons, by 20 per cent in a first stage, and by at least 50 per cent until the year 2000, the speaker went on, stressing that military spending, which has topped the one thousand-billion-dollar mark, should also be reduced. We think that we must do everything possible to carry out new disarmament, confidence and cooperation-building measures in Europe, to build a united Europe of all nations, no matter their social system, setting out from respect for every European people's right to choose their system of life, the Romanian head of state said, declaring that an ever better cooperation in the Balkans, for the transformation of this region into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, from foreign military bases.

Romania's President once again pointed to the need to put an end to the existing regional conflicts and solve disputed issues through negotiations alone, in this spirit to reasserted his country's stand on the calling of an international conference on the Middle East to the end of finding a political solution and guaranteeing the Palestinian people the right to self-determination, to a free and independent state.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed full solidarity with the struggle for national liberation, stressing that Romania was solid and worked together with the developing countries, in the spirit of finding a general solution to underdevelopment-related questions, including the foreign debt problem, to setting up a new international economic order which should ensure the progress of all nations of the world, of the developing countries first of all. There is a close link, he said, between peace, development and only by solving both problems will we secure the progress of mankind, the independence and sovereignty of every nation, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized.



RECEPTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

THE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION OF THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

On May 29, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in parliament a delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco, headed by Ahmed Osman, President of the Chamber of Representatives.

During the interview, the speaker pointed out the prospects of development of Romanian-Moroccan relations.

Also approached were a number of aspects of the international situation.

BRIAN THOMAS BRUKE, Former Prime Minister of Western Australia

On Saturday, May 31, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received the visiting former Prime Minister of Western Australia, Brian Thomas Bruke.

The good relations between Romania and Australia, and the potential for their future development, were discussed.

ELIAZAR GRANOT, Secretary-General of MAPAM

On Tuesday, May 31, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received the visiting Secretary-General of the United Workers Party of Israel, Eliazar Granot.

During the interview, emphasis was laid on the development of the relations between the RCP and the MAPAM, between Romania and Israel, and the wish was expressed to expand and intensify these relations on multiple planes.

Questions of the current international life were approached, with stress on developments in the Middle East.

On May 29, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in parliament a delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco, headed by Ahmed Osman, President of the Chamber of Representatives.

During the interview, the speaker pointed out the prospects of development of Romanian-Moroccan relations.

Also approached were a number of aspects of the international situation.

BRIAN THOMAS BRUKE, Former Prime Minister of Western Australia

On Saturday, May 31, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received the visiting former Prime Minister of Western Australia, Brian Thomas Bruke.

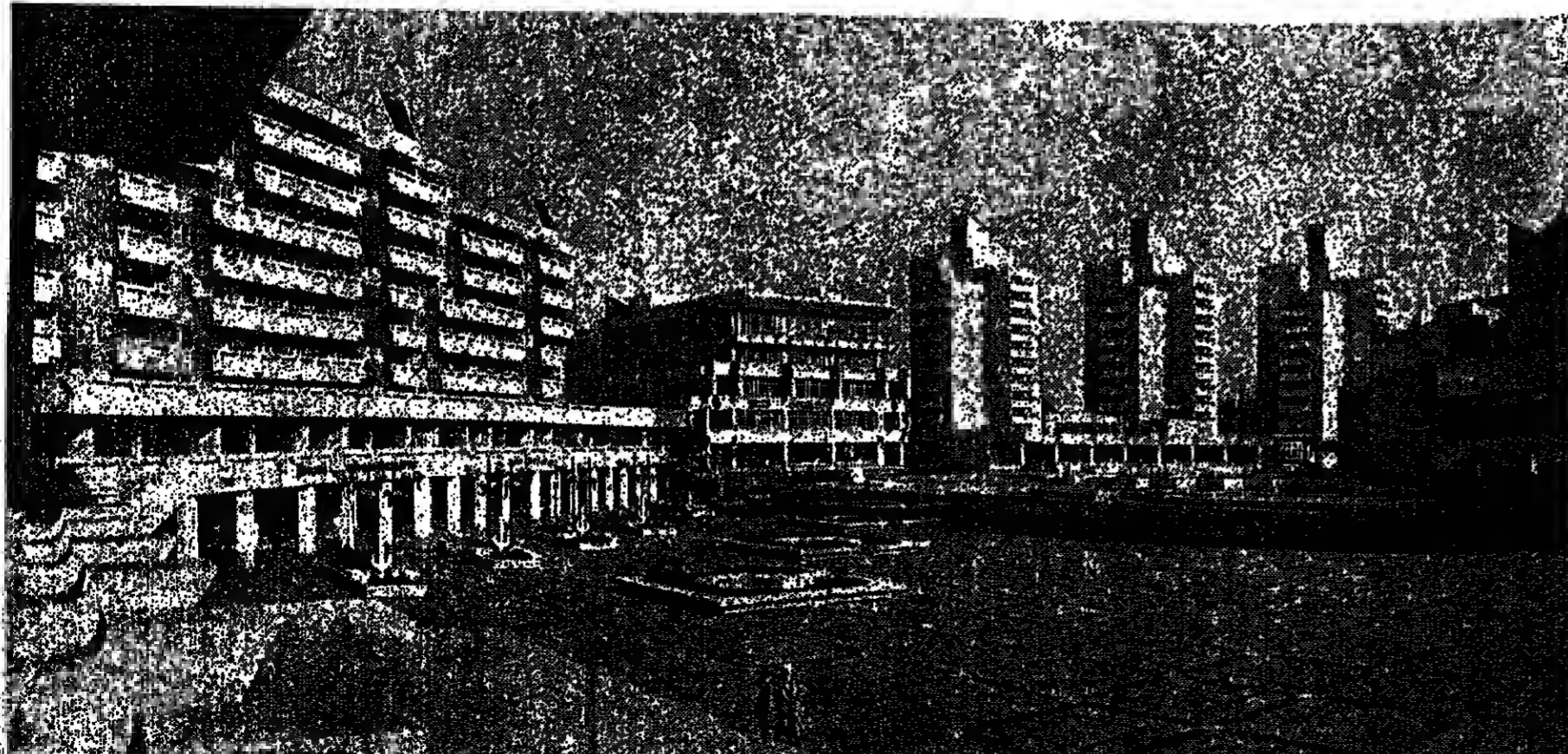
The good relations between Romania and Australia, and the potential for their future development, were discussed.

ELIAZAR GRANOT, Secretary-General of MAPAM

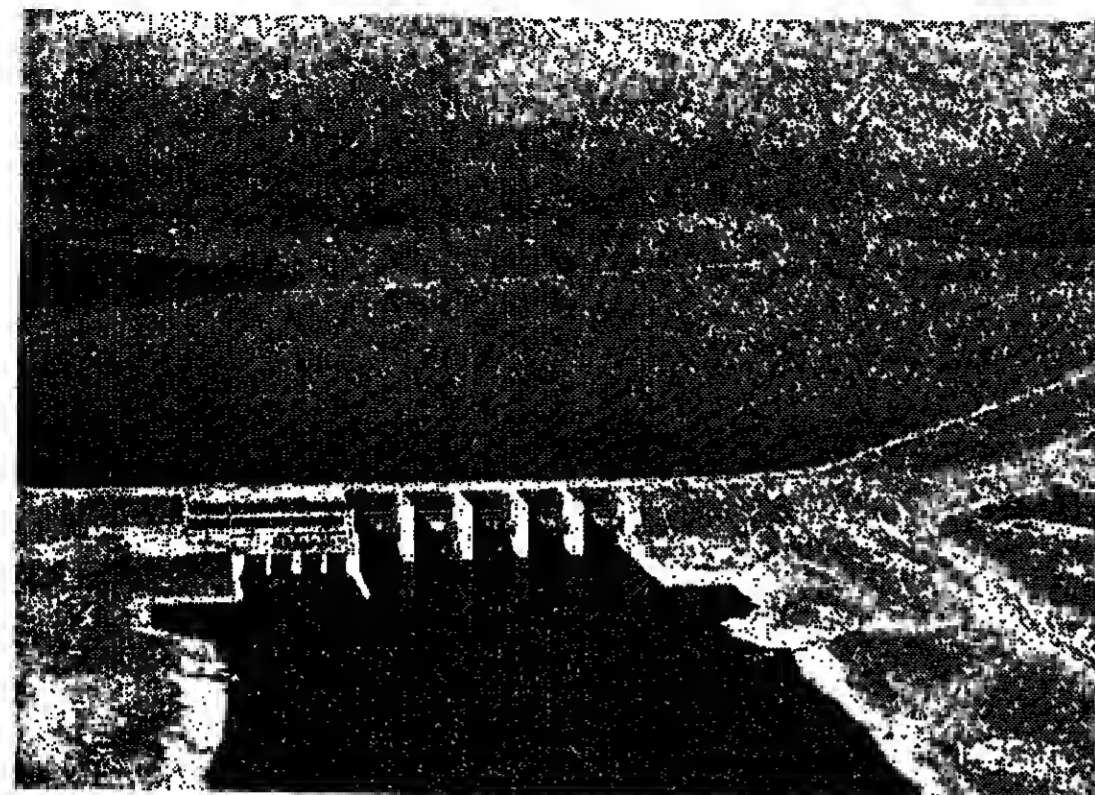
On Tuesday, May 31, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received the visiting Secretary-General of the United Workers Party of Israel, Eliazar Granot.

During the interview, emphasis was laid on the development of the relations between the RCP and the MAPAM, between Romania and Israel, and the wish was expressed to expand and intensify these relations on multiple planes.

Questions of the current international life were approached, with stress on developments in the Middle East.



Now, modern dwellings, with improved comfort and an original architectural line are built everywhere in Romania's villages, communes and towns. The urban areas are being gradually transformed: new style centers, new districts and thoroughfares, squares, shops, restaurants, parks, theaters, cinemas and stadiums emerge. A higher standard of civilization, of material and cultural living

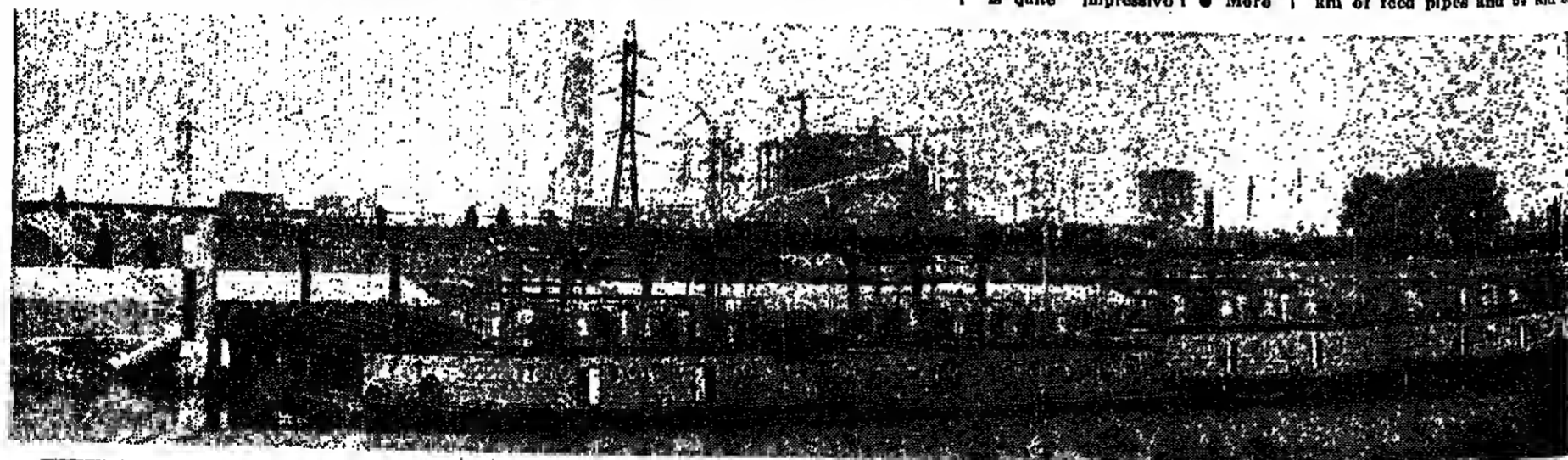


THE MAN-NATURE RELATIONSHIP

In the field of water management, Romania has an experienced constructor that has undertaken in change nature in behalf of man, of the farmer, especially. It is a constructor that for more than two decades has been working in hydrographic basins, translating into life major projects, both useful to the economic life and remarkable as works of art. It is a constructor that, when withdrawing, with its heavy-duty machinery, from inland water courses, leaves behind landmark projects utilizing its skill and intelligence, to its doubtless contribution to society's progress.

I am referring to the General Enterprise-Trust for Special Hydrotechnical Works of the National Council of Water Management. It is a powerful, dynamic and mobile construction body the only one

of its kind in Romania, operating throughout the country with complex enterprises and work teams generally headquartered in building-sites colonies set up in the near vicinity of the main investment undertakings. In this stage of marked intensive-type economic development, the construction trust I am referring to has become the farmers' main collaborator, since when its job is completed, irrigation is expanded, the water sources of rural and urban localities, of farming complexes are enhanced, while the ecological environment becomes more balanced. The marshes on natural valleys are deepened and enlarged far beyond eyes can see and replaced by revitalizing storage lakes.



THE ECONOMIC REASON

As is known, builders have lots of imagination. This may be due to the fact that they work in the midst of nature. Besides this possible explanation there is another one: the economic reason. The engineers of the Fundulea storage lake put it this way: "The burning problem here and elsewhere in the much as possible in the country's territory. That is, to slow down water's cycle in nature in order to direct it in meeting one's needs. Certainly, this is a world to keep the water in long-term undertakings. In the last few years, thanks to successive investments, this cycle has been prolonged. Rather modestly, it is true, by seven-to-ten days. But what we are doing now will surely prolong water's cycle more considerably."

This country has a medium hydrographic potential. And its distribution in time and space is unfavorable to the requirements of consumption. The intensive economic development of the last two decades has brought up the question of water management, with the whole complex of hydrotechnical construction it implies. Moreover, there is the demand for the future. "We must guarantee our children not only a power-

ful industry, but also clean waters, so that they and the future

generations may be healthy", said President Nicolae Ceausescu. Thus began the nationwide investment in the vital field of water management.

than 30 dams made of local materials storing 1.1 billion cubic metres of water. River training along 2,335 km, of which more than half on the main inland

branches. Water treatment stations in 25 localities. Almost 1,320 km of embankments. This work was ensured for the irrigation of 400,000 ha, with a discharge equaling the average discharge of the Danube River. Also 300,000 ha of land were sheltered against possible floods and 50,000 ha were reclaimed by agriculture.

At the same time, the trust actively participated in other wide-scope work: it authored four stations and four km of tunnels, both ways, for the Bucharest underground works in Cluj-Napoca, and the specially the Danube River. In the last few years, a new riverbed was created along 20 km, even hydrotechnical works and many road viaducts. The trust is also the author of the Tisza River, the work of the Tisza River, the work of the Tisza River, the work of the Tisza River.

This picture shows the construction of the Dridu dam, the largest in Romania. The dam is 1,320 m long and 15 m high. It is the largest dam in Romania.

Romania turns out a wide range of tractors of 25 up to 300 hp incorporating high-tech systems in point of driving and exploitation. At the same time more than 100 basic types of forming machines have been designed and built for special production. Through the constructive solutions which have been adopted, through the working equipment mounted on them, these machines can perform most of the technological operations involving plant growth. The new types of machines fully meet the requirements of modern agriculture, of the same time answering the increased export exigencies. Here is a telling example: the family of combined tillage machines achieved according to a modular structure, prepare an optimum germination bed bearing direct effects on the harvest. The SEMO-32 combined precision sowing machine for seedling plants which won the golden medal at the International Fair of Leipzig (1987), belongs to this "family". Worth-mentioning is also the modelled cereal sowing machine sowing at variable distances of four, six and 12.5 cm between rows and concomitantly spreading solid chemical fertilizers. Remarkable is also the rice sowing machine, comprising the latest technical solutions, such as the pneumatic transport of seeds and mechanical distribution. A recent creation is the CCA-75 farming combine rampart-or designed to operate together with A-1800 tractor, which can perform simultaneously the operations of discing, rolling and tilling for sowing. Another prestigious creation is the CTO mechanical combine harvesting fodder.

ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

Just like the main constructor belonging to the National Council of Water Management, the designer took into account some major commandments.

● In a first stage, the investment should provide the necessary water resources to urban and rural localities, facilitate the harvesting of safe and storable crops and protect populated areas and farmlands against floods.

● Hydrotechnical works of any kind should be carried out along and follow as much as possible the course of natural valleys for two reasons: to avoid depriving agriculture from new fertile areas and, at the same time, to refresh, or, better said, to revitalize degraded water storages.

● The whole investment should be designed and carried

into effect by stages, so that the new water storages and the main canals connecting them may meet the requirements of human settlements and agriculture long before the conclusion of the overall construction works.

● Finally, taking into consideration that such an undertaking requires a large amount of fuel and energy, the designs and the constructor should adopt efficient technologies from the point of view of both productivity and consumption of any kind.

When we speak about efficiency we shall see that both investment partners responsibly honoured all these obligations deriving from the new concept of complex hydrotechnical works.

TECHNICAL WORKS OF ART

What has this complex and dynamic trust of special hydrotechnical works left behind? The image of its achievement is quite impressive: ● More

than 30 dams made of local materials storing 1.1 billion cubic metres of water. River training along 2,335 km, of which more than half on the main inland

IN ACCORD WITH NATURE

Here is one of the present great achievements of the trust constructor: a whole hydro-technical system between the Danube and the Ialomița rivers, following the floodplain valley, with successive large storage lakes at Iazor, Frâncat, Gurănești, Fundulea, Mărluța and Dridu, all of them linked by the 28-km-long Ialomița-Mărluța main canal. This grandiose hydrotechnical system allows of channelling the waters at the Ialomița and the Danube towards areas lacking water, for the

The storage lake of Mărluța is only at the beginning. It will be filled with the Dridu's water, not to mention natural tributaries. The building-site colony has already been set up and this summer works will start in force.

In a more advanced stage is the storage lake of Fundulea. The completion of Mărluța which happens to be in charge also of the Mărluța project has stationed there a complex brigade with more than 200 builders performing virtually all building-

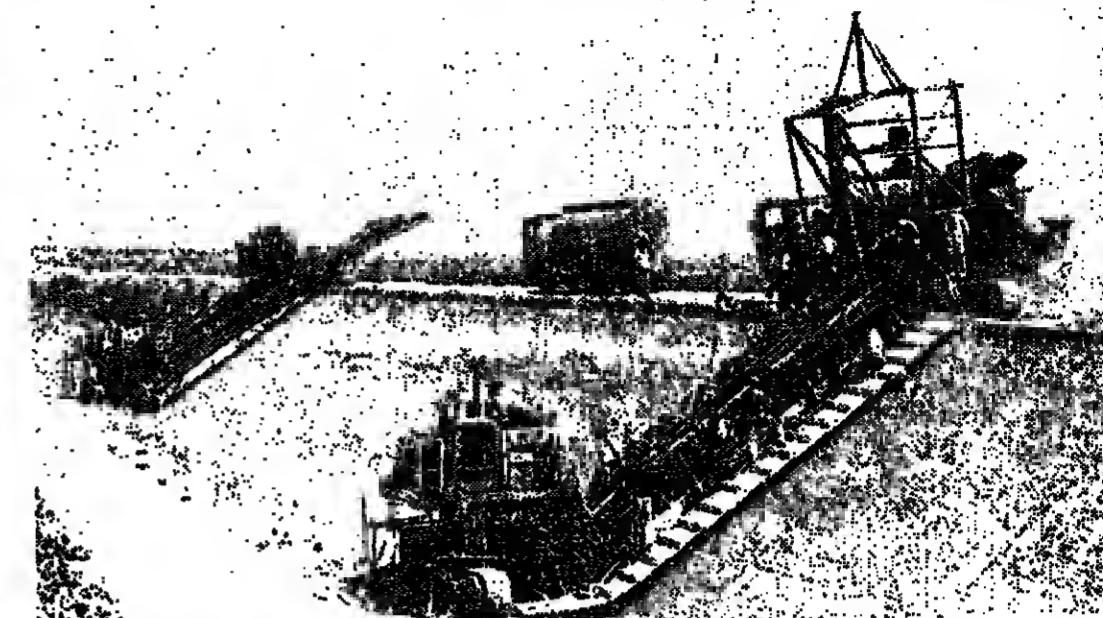


irrigation of hundreds of thousands of hectares, as well as for other needs of both industry and the population. The whole hydrotechnical system is conceived and built in such a way that in conditions of normal rainfall the discharge may ensure the formation of water reserves in storage lakes by natural means. Pumping stations are to operate only in cases of emergency. This is an essential aspect of economy and efficiency ascribed from the very beginning.

I have seen three of the great works of this hydrotechnical system. Dridu is not only a useful storage lake (15 million m³) but also an achievement of high technical fitness. Before the erection of this system, the Ialomița used to stream down in swamps along winding valleys with a practically insignificant discharge in summer. The whole hydrotechnical complex of Dridu is a true landmark work. With a dam, a multi-power station with an overflow canal, with an effluence. The finishing touches are now being added to it. Nevertheless, the storage lake has been operating since last year. It is a certain and complete image of what the other water storages of the southern hydrotechnical system will look like.

Three years, a large-scale forestation programme is to be carried through on the degraded soils, unfit for agriculture, of Constanta county. This work is to be carried out by the trust constructor, by checking hill erosion and improving the soil microclimate, thereby leading to a better development of the grain crops under the hills as well as to larger amounts of wood mass when the new forests reach maturity.

In order to translate into life this programme which has turned Constanta county into virtually the widest forested area in the country, measures started being undertaken. Already in 1985 when 700 ha were afforested in 1987 another 2,500 ha followed, while this year the afforested area is to reach 5,500 ha more.



also trades. The same engineer who "signed" the work of Dridu, Iulian Ghilă, supervises the operations, here, too.

A special remark is although still under construction, the storage lake of Fundulea already supplies agriculture with three or four million cum. of water, in summer.

Working on the building site, Dan Glăveanu, chief-engineer of the enterprise "Ona of the best specialists of our trust" — the trust's director said later, told me: "Don't misunderstand me, all that we build here and elsewhere does not mean we are hurriedly changing nature's course, all we do is try to harness water's potential towards society's present and future needs."

THE PROSPECTS

We shall learn them from my discussion with engineer Constantin Philă, director of the trust.

"Let us approach the subject pretending we have the imagination of the engineers at Fundulea. Therefore, we are now in 1988. What have you accomplished?"

"We have already talked about the southern hydrotechnical system. Let us pass on to Blăndulea. In the first stage, the first stage, stretching along 50 km of the 200 which make up the entire course. A canal designed to flow the water of the

Street into the Blăndulea Plain, with the junction being made in the storage lake of Dridu. As the canal has a zero bottom slope, as we call it in other words it flows freely, the lake is a reserve of water throughout its course. It is an important and vast work, now in the stage of designing. Also on the Street, upstream Pătrăuș town, we shall finish the storage lakes of Rădăuș, Vîrtul, Cîmpani and Pătrăuș, totalling 170 million cu. m. of water."

"What about the enterprise in Oltenița?"

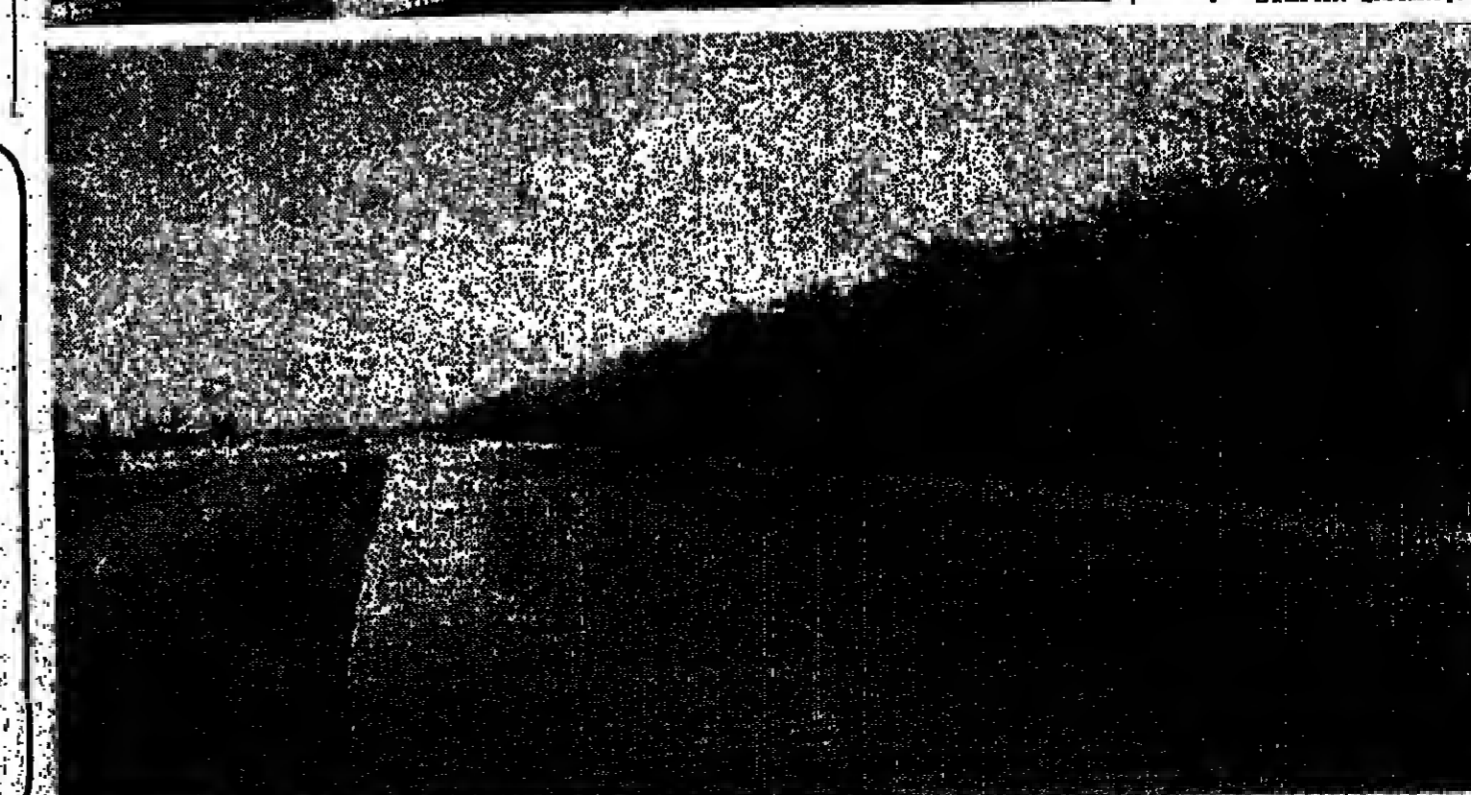
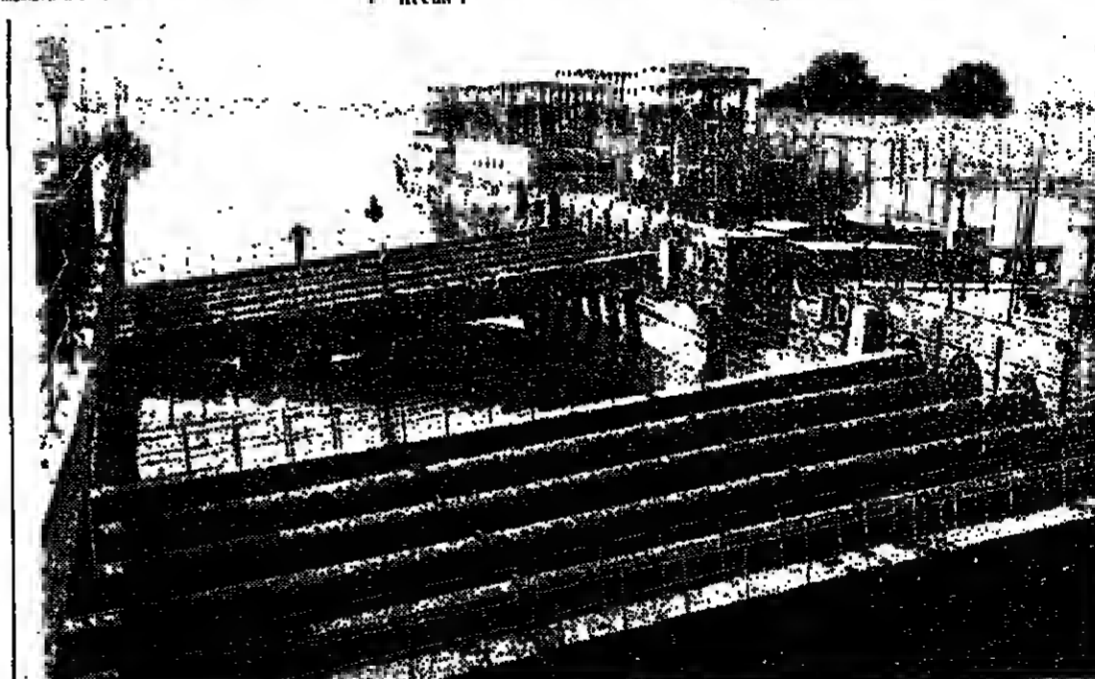
"The Ialomița and Dridu branches have been completed in the Oltenița basin. They will be medium-sized canals providing for the irrigation of 200,000 ha."

"What happened at Mărluța? As you remember, we are at the end of the millennium."

"Working there is the largest storage lake we are building today almost exclusively from local materials. Its volume is at 40 million cum. It is a complex project including the dam proper, feed-pipe systems and four hydropower stations. At present, works are in full swing, with a concentration of some one thousand workers. By now the Zetia storage lake, on the Tirnava Mare river, the Bezid storage lake on the Ibrâmbia having the same name of the Tirnava Mare, the Mures embankment, between Arad and Nadare, the Runcu storage on the Mures river — all of them in Transylvania, have been completed. Just like other hydrotechnical works which, although being of lesser scope, are of major import for the respective areas."

As you can see, not only are we alive, dynamic constructor.

STEFAN ZIDARITĂ



NEUROHORMONES: THE DRUGS OF THE FUTURE

At 43 Mihail Gr. Coiculescu, M.D., head of the endocrinology department of the Pharmaceutical Drugs Institute in Bucharest, authored the first treatise of Clinical Endocrinology ever issued in Romania and among the few known in the world. To write such a work is quite a daring attempt because the field is very recent — 10-15 years — and it encompasses novelties at fantastic rate.

In order to picture ourselves the dazzling upsurge of this field, we can mention that since 1955, when the French-born American chemist Vincent Du Vigneault synthesized the first neurohormones, human hormones have been used such as getting ready for the boom. A country boasting such a remarkable ground-breaking record like Romania in the fields of neurology (Professor Gheorghe Marinovici) and endocrinology (Professor Mihail Gr. Coiculescu) could not lag behind, the study into the direct relationship between the object of the two sciences being a constant of our medical school. In fact it even produced some of the pioneers of neuroendocrinology. Grigore Popa, an anatomy professor of Iuliu and Eudoxiu, is the man who discovered the par-hypophyseal-hormone system, the corticosterone in substantia nigra, and the corticosterone in substantia nigra. (Professor Joseph Melles, chairman of the International Neuroendocrinology Society, author of the prestigious work entitled Pioneers in Neuroendocrinology, acknowledged and asserted it frequently). Professor Nicolae Paleanu, the discoverer of in-

products of extraordinary doses or drugs operating through neurohormones, leading to remarkable discoveries turning upside down the traditional image of neurology and endocrinology. They have been mentioned by a couple of Nobel Prizes for chemistry and medicine, but, above all, as we were saying, by medical practice. Dr. Coiculescu wants us to specify first of all that neuroendocrinology is not, as it may seem, a pile of knowledge concerning neurology and endocrinology. It is quite a different discipline with its own subject, namely the direct relation between the nervous cell and the endocrine one.

Insulin is the one who made the first successful hypophysectomy in the world, celebrating an efficient method. Before him, to operate on hypophysis meant to kill the patient. His method was taken over by the great American neurosurgeon Cushing who became famous by using it in some of his experiments. While doctors from T. Vintilă and Constantin D. Rădulescu discovered "something that had been forgotten" — the tubero-infundibular tract which carries neurosecretion products controlling the function of the anterior hypophysis.

Working with Maria Oprea, a chemist, biologist on excellent professional training in the Endocrinology Institute and Leo Zăreanu, a student who is now a professor's assistant at the Faculty of Medicine, I proved that the pineal body has also corticosterone, which was something entirely new. Corticosterone is the hormone corresponding to renin. Working on growth of cells made by Elena Ghilescu, doctor in Biology, with high skill and originality, we managed to demonstrate with indirect but suggestive evidence that both renin and corticosterone are produced locally in the pineal body as well as brought by the blood flow. I published my results in Life Science, a good scientific review of the United States and the International Communications which are published in the magazine entitled Biology of Sleep Substances, which the Japanese specialist intends to release this year at the American CUC Press.

Many years ago, a biologist working in a Bucharest laboratory discovered a hormone — vasopressin. At that time the discovery gave rise to much controversy. The very young doctor Mihail Coiculescu started to study it that hormone — it existed also in synthesized form — and the same effects on man as it had on animals, according to the biologist's proof. Well, it did not! The biologist got angry unreasonably, but the doctor went on working. The fact that it failed to fail the same of opol on did not mean that it had none whatsoever. Making experiments on "our experience" let comparing the results of our own and volunteering students, he and doctor Alexandru Serbanescu from the Neurology Clinic.



nie of Coiculescu noted that the effect was not slow-wave sleep but, for instance, in cats, according to the biologist's own tests) a fast-wave sleep, nearly a sleep with dreams. Consequently, a new discovery was made in the service of science — neuroendocrinology, neurology and psychiatry.

No published the article accompanied by the scheme of the respective model in the magazine called Waking and Sleeping. Now he has on his table a book in the author, reputed professor Sirojuro Ionescu, specializing in the study of sleep, who quotes him and uses his model, revised and completed according to his own experiments. The book entitled Sleep Substances is accompanied by a preface by Dr. Coiculescu as a multinational model about the identification of the endocrine rhythm (varying from one individual to another) in collaboration with the clinic of endocrine-exocrinology of Pitești with a group of researchers coordinated by professor Tudor Stoloie, he tested successively the pineal gland of children, the pineal gland of adults and of the baby through continuous treatment during pregnancy with an agonist of the Dopamine receptor, namely bromocriptine, manufactured in Romania. It has even five patients who are blind twice to healthy children, following this treatment.

In brief, knowing that the pineal gland is a gland which has been proved to be a gland, the hormone secreted by it is still hard to understand practically due to a key problem — the homeonecephalic barrier. The neuron collects anything coming from outside, any substance, it is impermeable and this concerns very much world specialists. Laboratories. The Romanian professor helped by chemists from radiolabeling

laboratories in Bucharest has focused on it, too. It even delivered a lecture on the usage of the determination of peptides hormones existing in the cerebrospinal fluid in order to establish the respective tip and exclusive character of the tumors specific of the pineal gland-hypophyseal area. He used insulin as a "tracer" to explore the opening of the barrier by its means. A study carrying promising results for the future of medical practice, he explained to us that therapy with neurohormones is efficient only when administration takes place according to the natural endogenous rhythm of the respective neurohormone. This is when the barrier opens physiologically. Together with a cooperative in Bucharest, headed by engineer Sărbulescu, Dr. Coiculescu is working on a multinational model about the identification of the endocrine rhythm (varying from one individual to another) in collaboration with the clinic of endocrine-exocrinology of Pitești with a group of researchers coordinated by professor Tudor Stoloie, he tested successively the pineal gland of children, the pineal gland of adults and of the baby through continuous treatment during pregnancy with an agonist of the Dopamine receptor, namely bromocriptine, manufactured in Romania. It has even five patients who are blind twice to healthy children, following this treatment.

In brief, knowing that the pineal gland is a gland which has been proved to be a gland, the hormone secreted by it is still hard to understand practically due to a key problem — the homeonecephalic barrier. The neuron collects anything coming from outside, any substance, it is impermeable and this concerns very much world specialists. Laboratories. The Romanian professor helped by chemists from radiolabeling

laboratories in Bucharest has focused on it, too. It even delivered a lecture on the usage of the determination of peptides hormones existing in the cerebrospinal fluid in order to establish the respective tip and exclusive character of the tumors specific of the pineal gland-hypophyseal area. He used insulin as a "tracer" to explore the opening of the barrier by its means. A study carrying promising results for the future of medical practice, he explained to us that therapy with neurohormones is efficient only when administration takes place according to the natural endogenous rhythm of the respective neurohormone. This is when the barrier opens physiologically. Together with a cooperative in Bucharest, headed by engineer Sărbulescu, Dr. Coiculescu is working on a multinational model about the identification of the endocrine rhythm (varying from one individual to another) in collaboration with the clinic of endocrine-exocrinology of Pitești with a group of researchers coordinated by professor Tudor Stoloie, he tested successively the pineal gland of children, the pineal gland of adults and of the baby through continuous treatment during pregnancy with an agonist of the Dopamine receptor, namely bromocriptine, manufactured in Romania. It has even five patients who are blind twice to healthy children, following this treatment.

CICI IORDACHE-ADAM

APITOTAL — A NEW PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT

Eight years ago, someone first thought of using for curative and revitalizing purposes two beekeeping products: honey and propolis. These two products, known for their medicinal properties, were combined to create a new pharmaceutical product.

specialists of the Public Hygiene and Health Institute, the Institute for State Drugs, Control and Pharmaceutical Research, and the Apiculture Research Institute, physicians and leading staff from health care units and

medical clinics in Bucharest, Iasi, Cluj-Napoca and Targu Mures. This was how the product, known as Apitotal, came into being. Through the traditional and modern methods of apiculture, honey and propolis were collected and then subjected to a rigorous purification process. The preparation process involved the use of modern scientific methods, ensuring the highest quality and purity of the final product. Apitotal is a natural, safe, and effective remedy for a wide range of ailments, including respiratory issues, digestive problems, and general weakness. It is particularly beneficial for children and the elderly. The product is available in various forms, including tablets, capsules, and syrups, making it easy to use for everyone. Its natural origin and proven efficacy make it a popular choice among consumers seeking natural health solutions.

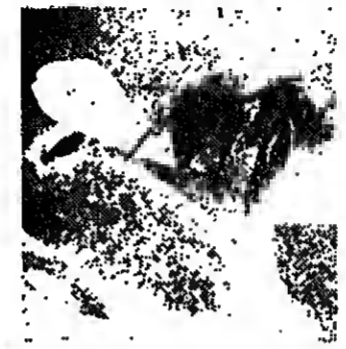
amalgamated neurohormones of adults and old people, clinical endocrine (toxicities, ex- haustion, the therapy of children's neoplasmic oncoses. It has also proved to be concentrated apicultural food.

At specialized meetings abroad, this beekeeping product aroused the interest of experts and businessmen from Israel, Italy, Poland, and Hungary. So far, firms from the USSR, Yugoslavia, Italy, France, Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Japan, Pakistan, Thailand, Israel, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt, Zimbabwe, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Canada, USA, Argentina, Chile and Panama have expressed their wish to buy Apitotal preparations or the respective licence. The Romanian products were granted the following international patents: United States Patent, European Patent, UK Patent, USSR Patent, and national registrations in Switzerland, West Germany, Austria and France.

The latest beekeeping product, Apitotal NVT, also invented by Nicolae V. Iltis, is the outcome of long studies and observations concerning the bee colony as a biological unit and the factors in the hive as a biodynamic structure. Also contributing to it has been the neurophysiological knowledge existing in Romania and other parts of the world — a bank of ideas, data refined and ordered by that faculty proper to the inventor of eventually coming to a new understanding and interpretation of the diurnal relationship among things and phenomena.

allow rats to eat as only natural and ensure normal nutritive substances (proteins, fats, non-vitrogenous extracellular substances, raw cellulose, aminoacids, vitamins, glandular secretions, hormones, phosphorus, mineral salts, microelements etc., as well as certain medicinal and immunological principles. Apitotal also contains the venom produced by the acid gland and by the secretion of the alkaline gland located in the bee's abdomen.

The working technology used consisted in the deep freezing of the live bees and the integral lyophilization of all the components making up their anatomy and organic structure. Covered by the patent No. 384/1984, Apitotal NVT is a world novelty. Its natural components — present in a balanced ratio of active biological substances — ensuring the potential therapeutic virtues of a wide area of utilization. The technology for the industrial production of a standardized natural product in slumps, requires an special in-



ELECTRONICS AGAINST WRINKLES

Integrated circuits and transistors have offered to help cosmetics. More exactly, we are talking about the two electronic apparatuses, RAC 1 and 2, constructed and tested by a team of specialists from Bucharest, headed by engineer Sărbulescu. Dr. Coiculescu is working on a multinational model about the identification of the endocrine rhythm (varying from one individual to another) in collaboration with the clinic of endocrine-exocrinology of Pitești with a group of researchers coordinated by professor Tudor Stoloie, he tested successively the pineal gland of children, the pineal gland of adults and of the baby through continuous treatment during pregnancy with an agonist of the Dopamine receptor, namely bromocriptine, manufactured in Romania. It has even five patients who are blind twice to healthy children, following this treatment.

The interference currents of ESTETOSOP produce muscular spasms and improve their tone and the skin's elasticity, preventing and fighting against face and neck wrinkles, double chin and other unpleasant signs of aging. With all apparatuses the epidermis can be seen in detail by means of a lens system and light combination. The parameters are perfectly controlled by electronic systems.

of their practical importance. This invention was from the very beginning to full accordance with the current trend in world therapeutics of using increasingly more natural remedies, the pharmacy of nature and its medicinal plants. The starting point was the idea — which was subsequently validated by experiments — that the bee colonies in a harmo-



ELECTRONIC PROSTHESES IN ORTHOPEDY

In this article we shall refer to a series of inventions authorized by a team of researchers working with the Orthopaedics and Traumatology Clinic of the Central Military Hospital in Bucharest, headed by general professor Gheorghe Năntoaru. For the first time in Romania this team, divided into several units, able to reduce the time and cost of the prostheses of the limb that has been amputated.

As compared to the prostheses used so far made in the country, these artificial upper limbs have two absolutely new characteristics. First of all, in all cases the prostheses is adapted to the limb and not the other way round, therefore the patient is no longer forced to undergo any further amputation of correction. Secondly, the limb can control the prostheses from the joint of the arm, and can perform supination-pronation movements with his hand, like any man with normal limbs.

The inventions were designed, executed and tested in five variants:

1. Electronic prostheses with manually control forearm. It can be adapted to any amputated arm, the patient being able to use two external buttons triggering the flexion or extension of the fingers.

2. Electronic senso-presso-prosthesis. In this case flexibility control is built inside the limb.

The prostheses can be mounted on a forearm which still has the residual part of the limb of the fingers. Therefore, it is understood that the patient uses the artificial fingers, almost in the same way as the normal fingers before the accident.

3. Magnetically controlled electronic forearm prostheses. It can be mounted also on a residual arm with minor absence in forearm of the proximal row of carpi. The mechanism includes two magnets which, depending on the width of the electrode and through the supination-pronation movement (arm rotation), come close to a sensor triggering either the flexion or the extension of fingers. The system is manually operated.

4. Electronic phono-electronic prostheses. The mechanism can be used by unilateral upper-limb patients or bilateral amputees (both arms are cut off). In this case the flexion or extension of fingers is performed by encoded phonic control, the vocal stimuli causing the movement of fingers whenever the patient desires. To this end the patient perceives a laryngophone able to perceive a number of characteristic vowels, the device being adapted to the patient's voice to his specific vocal timbre. No

other sound, except those produced by the functioning of the prostheses can influence the mechanism of the artificial limb.

5. Electro-mechanical prostheses for the forearm. In this variant the prostheses can be adapted in residual arms with a well-preserved musculature mass. This type prostheses and hydraulic ones are named "myoelectric". The fingers of the prostheses are controlled by orders sent from the cortex, exactly like the fingers of a live hand. In this case, the electrodes are attached to the skin in the area of the flexor and extensor musculature capturing the signals arriving from the brain through action potentials, passing on the order to the artificial fingers. The patient with such an artificial limb can move his fingers like people who have normal fingers, acting unconsciously or based on acts of will elaborated by the cortex.

All these exceptional achievements (for which electronic, mechanical, and chemical components of exclusive Romanian make were used) represent the intellectual property of a team made up of general professor Gheorghe Năntoaru, Dr. Coiculescu, Dr. doctor Silviu Diaconescu, Dr. eng. Constantin Cojocaru, Dr. eng. Clădian Butuc, Dr. eng. Cristian Bobaliu. With such artificial limbs any person handicapped by the loss of his forearm can perform extremely varied movements, but, above everything, he can write, eat, draw, he can carry out certain jobs. He can use the prostheses for personal hygiene necessities.

"The idea of designing these electronically controlled hands" professor Gheorghe Năntoaru told us, "was born many years ago. We started to work animatedly by the wish to save our fellow beings who are traumatized both physically and psychically, aware that the import of such mechanisms required important currency efforts. We enjoyed the permanent support of the National Council for Science and Technology, of the Ministry of National Defense, of the Ministry of Health and of the management of our hospital. The prostheses can be purchased at a fairly accessible price, bearing a quality which is equal to if not better than that of artificial limbs produced elsewhere in the world."

RADU FABIAN

On these pages, reports from the scientific research work at the C.I. Păhon Endocrinology Institute, Bucharest, and from an exhibition of pharmaceutical products.

BETWEEN PHYSICS AND PHILOSOPHY

Between the sciences of physics and philosophy, if it is not too far-fetched to call them "sister sciences", there is a constant affinity which should not be demonstrated. A rich bibliography proves how complementary they are. In this respect, we mention a new publishing event, with a special value for a reader of "Romanian News", and only for him, as it clearly and concisely presents the formation and development of contemporary physics' theories. As a successful epistemological study, it surpasses the difficult condition, from the philosopher's point of view, and the disagreeable one from that of the physicist, of presenting, so as to make it understood by the average reader, without using the mathematical language, the history of abstract and sometimes even paradoxical thinking of neo-classical physics.

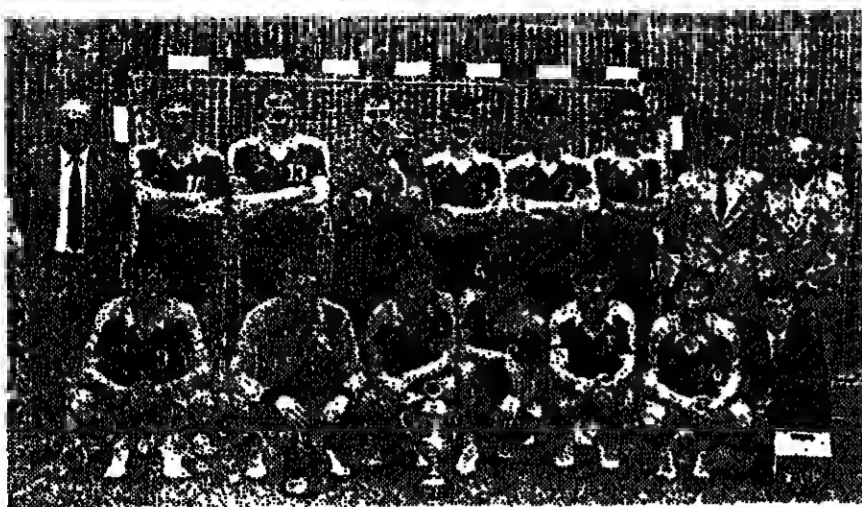
The book also has the quality of being read, like any well-written book, with great interest, and is called Dialectica dezvoltării fizicii contemporane. Lumină, timp, materie — The Dialectics of Contemporary Physics' Development. Light, Field, Particles, put out by the Academy Publishing House. Its author, Valeriu Novaceanu, a corresponding member of the Academy has been concerned, for more than five decades, with the study of complementarity between physics and philosophy. It is a known fact that physics is an avant garde science of knowledge. More than in any period of its history, physics does not look today at a successful epistemological study, it surpasses the difficult condition, from the philosopher's point of view, and the disagreeable one from that of the physicist, of presenting, so as to make it understood by the average reader, without using the mathematical language, the history of abstract and sometimes even paradoxical thinking of neo-classical physics.

The process of scientific knowledge is presented in the book, the evolution of theoretical constructions being explained by the dialectical, materialistic method. The history is presented of the succession and assimilation of old physics theories by the new, more comprehensive ones. The dialectical character of any theory (which is a "unitary concept" system is established as well as the fact that there is no definitive physical theory. A theoretical model is proposed of the development of scientific knowledge in stages (phenomenal, substantial and essential) which can be identified with Hegel's spiral. The final is asserted between the physical interpretation of theories ("based on the abstract language of concepts") and the role of mathematics (which is "not a language of physics", but has an important role in "theoretical speculations based on theoretical models").

ADRIAN MITES

Naturally, the book deals with the expansion of the field, as well as his own contributions sanctioned internationally, thanks to which Mihail Gr. Coiculescu is an active member of many national and international societies: the World Neuroendocrinology Society, the International Psychoneuroendocrinology Society, the European Neuroendocrinology Association (EUNA), the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO). Besides, he counts among the founding members of the European Psychoneuroendocrinology Association (EPNEA), the European Psychoneuroendocrinology Association (EPNEA), the European Psychoneuroendocrinology Association (EPNEA).

Therefore, what is the history of Romanian neuroendocrinology? Professor and neuroendocrinologist Mihail Gr. Coiculescu, who reached the new heights of enlarged scope, apparently



A CUP FOR MINAUR BAI MARE

Pushed forward by an enthusiastic crowd filling to capacity the Dacia sports hall in Baia Mare municipality, on Sunday, May 22, the handball players of Minaur won for the second time the much desired International Men's Handball Federation Cup continental trophy by defeating the strong Soviet team Granit Kaunas 23-20 (10-11). It was an exemplary victory in which coach Lucian Paul's disciples displayed a well

organized game frequently marked by sparks of fast-paced play and professional skill. Players Voinea (9 goals), Covatu (4), Pavel (4), Andrei (3) stood out through their performances. The success of Minaur Baia Mare proves once again the thorough training and fighting power of all its players in breathtaking winner-takes-all clash with unexpected changes in the lead and frequent interruptions. (Photo: Image from the match)

"CANTATA"

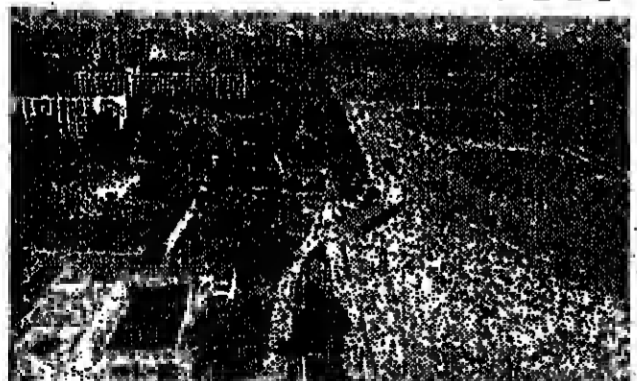
The sleeve note signed by composer Gheorghe Dumitrescu on a recent record issued by Electrecord says among other things: "The lyrics, poems, in a symmetrical rhythm, are convincingly recreated, with frequent moments of artistic mastery verging on perfection." Such praise, coming from a venerable Romanian musician, would flatter anyone, let alone an amateur artist ensemble comprised of women teachers — the Cantata chamber choir — which performs on this LP bearing the suggestive title Sweet Romania.

One decade ago, professor Jean Lupu, a man of initiative and a specialist, founded this group with a view to the reintegration in music and aesthetic education of his former pupils at the Teachers Training High School in Bucharest, who had in the meantime become teaching staff themselves. The beneficiaries of this activity are precisely the children they educate, as breathing the fresh air of authentic choral creation of all times during rehearsals navigates the aesthetic standards of the teacher. Dedicated work has enabled them in time to approach a vast repertoire from the Renaissance paradigm to modern or contemporary works. In the ensemble's repertoire, the Romanian music holds a foremost place, as is only natural. Thus, many pieces by Alexandru Pașcanu, Gheorghe

TO THE HIMALAYAS

Nine alpinists in the town of Sibiu Gheorghe, all working at the Electric Equipment and Motor Equipment plant and members of the Electric alpinism team which includes a few national coaches and champions such as Anton Demetriu, Marius and Ion Mărcuș, Ladislau Halhaz, Nicolae Olteanu, Aurel and Gheorghe Cozani etc., accompanied by television cameraman Alexandru Sînt, are going to scale the Himalayas. The alpinists have almost completed their preparations for reaching the altitude of 8,847 m on Broad Peak, and they have received confirmation that the truck carrying clothing, food, and other materials is en route to a camp of such scope has already arrived in Kathmandu. They plan to set up the first of four intermediate camps before the final ascent on the glacier at an altitude of 5,800 m, on July 1.

SUMMER SEASON



The nothings of Black Sea coast resorts await the tourist summer season with numerous novelties. Here are some of them: **MAMAILA**: a new recreational and public eating complex is being built on the Ovid island; **TECHIRGHIOLOI**: a new park including recreational and cultural-educative facilities is at the tourists' disposal; **EFORIE NORD**: the pleasure boating port on the sea is ready to welcome its guests; also, starting this summer, water sports facilities have been created on the resort's littoral; **MANGALIA**: 70 hotels and restaurants have been renovated and redecorated in the resorts of Venus and Jupiter.

AN AMERICAN HISTORIAN ABOUT THE NATIONAL IDEA WITH THE ROMANIANS

Two Romanian publishing houses have recently introduced on their lists of releases two new volumes by American researcher Keith Hitchins, professor at the University of Illinois, Urbana, a specialist reputed for the accuracy of his investigations of the modern history of the peoples of Central and Southeast Europe, particularly the history of the Romanian people and of the national liberation movement of the Transylvanian Romanians who lived under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The first book, put out by the Bucharest Scientific and Encyclopedic Publishing House, is Keith Hitchins' *L'Idée de nation chez les Roumains de Transylvanie (1601-1848)*, which is Mihail Pădăreanu's French translation, directly from the English original, of the work *The Idea of Nation. The Romanians of Transylvania, 1601-1848*, published by the same Romanian publishing house in 1984 and extensively reviewed by our magazine (No. 8, February 21, 1984).

The second work came out at the Dacia Publishing House in Cluj-Napoca where the author had had several other books printed in Romanian since 1970, among which *Studies on the Modern History of Transylvania*, and *Origins and Evolution of the Romanian Nation in Transylvania*. The new book is entitled *National Consciousness and Political Action with the Romanians in Transylvania, 1700-1848*. It is the Romanian version of the collection of studies published by Keith Hitchins in internationally-circulated historical magazines and reproduced in the volume *Studies on Romanian Consciousness* put out by Nagard publishers in Reno in 1983.

It should be mentioned that on the publisher's list these two books the prodigious American researcher's vast bibliography — inaugurated in 1959 with his remarkable doctoral thesis *The Romanian National Movement in Transylvania, 1700-1848* — numbered 35 volumes, 82 articles and papers, and 110 scientific reviews, all analyzing the evolution of the national idea with the Romanians in all its complexity and scope, from a demographic, national, socio-cultural and political point of view, in its Central and Southeast European context. Whether they analyze the phases of the political status covered by the ancient Romanian provinces of Transylvania under foreign dominion, in the 17th-18th centuries, the development of national consciousness with the Transylvanian Romanians, the role of the Enlightenment and of its leading representatives, as well as of the ancestral church in the assertion of the national idea, the evolution of the national movement and the place of the leaders of the Romanian bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1848-1849, or the formation of the modern Romanian nation, all these aspects approached in close relation to the major European trends and ide-



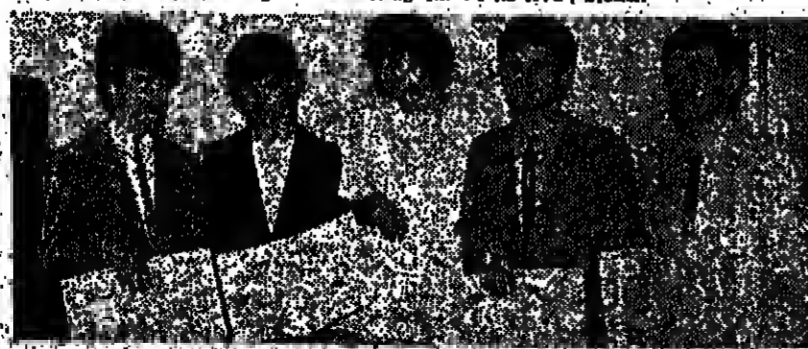
A FLOTABLE FISH-BREEDING FARM

A few years ago, the first Romanian float fish farm appeared on the basis of research made by a team of biologists and the salmon research and production station of Ploiești on the shores of the Buză River. By applying the biotechnology specific to growing rainbow trout in floating cages, specialists have managed to produce annually over 100 tons per ha. The station has also a factory of concentrated fodder supplied for fish in scores of other breeding basins, according to the same method in mountain areas.

At the international conference of fish culture and aquaculture in Cortina, Gheorghe Arpina, aged 34, the youngest Romanian participant, was awarded the prize of the best paper on fish culture. He was born in Ploiești, studied at the Ploiești High School, then at the Bucharest High School, and is now a student at the Ploiești High School. He was awarded a scholarship by the Ministry of Education and Science to study in the U.S.S.R.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZES

The Romanian pupils having attended international contests have recently returned to this country with prizes and high appreciation of their training. At the Balkan mathematics contest (15th edition) hosted by Nicosia, Cyprus, the six Romanian representatives (four of them entering such a large-scale contest for the first time) ranked first in the unofficial national standings. The first prize was obtained by five pupils: Adrian Vădu, 10th grade, mathematics-physicist high school No. 8 in Cluj-Napoca; Adrian Bărbuș, 11th grade, Chiriacu Sibiu high school in Botoșani; Andrei Moroianu, 11th grade, mathematics-physicist high school No. 1 in Bucharest; Andrei Rădulescu, 10th grade, Școala 124 in Iași; and Mihail Vișniuc, 10th grade, Școala 124 in Iași. The sixth participant, Daniel Bolintin, 11th grade, Traian high school in Drobeta-Turnu Severin, won the third prize. After the first edition held in Bucharest last year, Sofia and Kovachy were this year's hosts of the Balkan chemistry contest. In an unofficial national standings, Romania placed first again. Of the five



AN INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTOR AT YOUR DISPOSAL



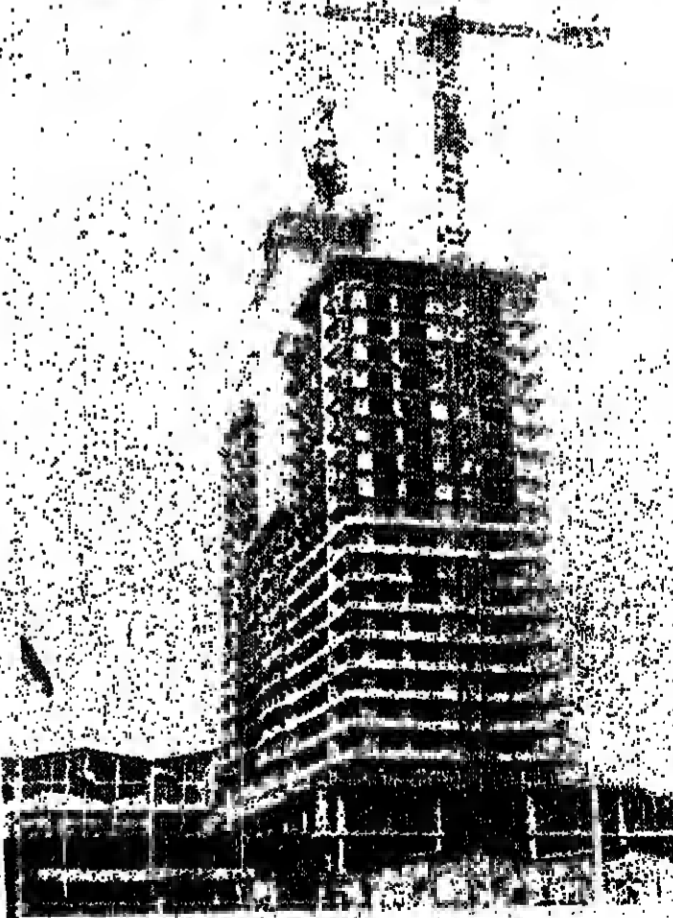
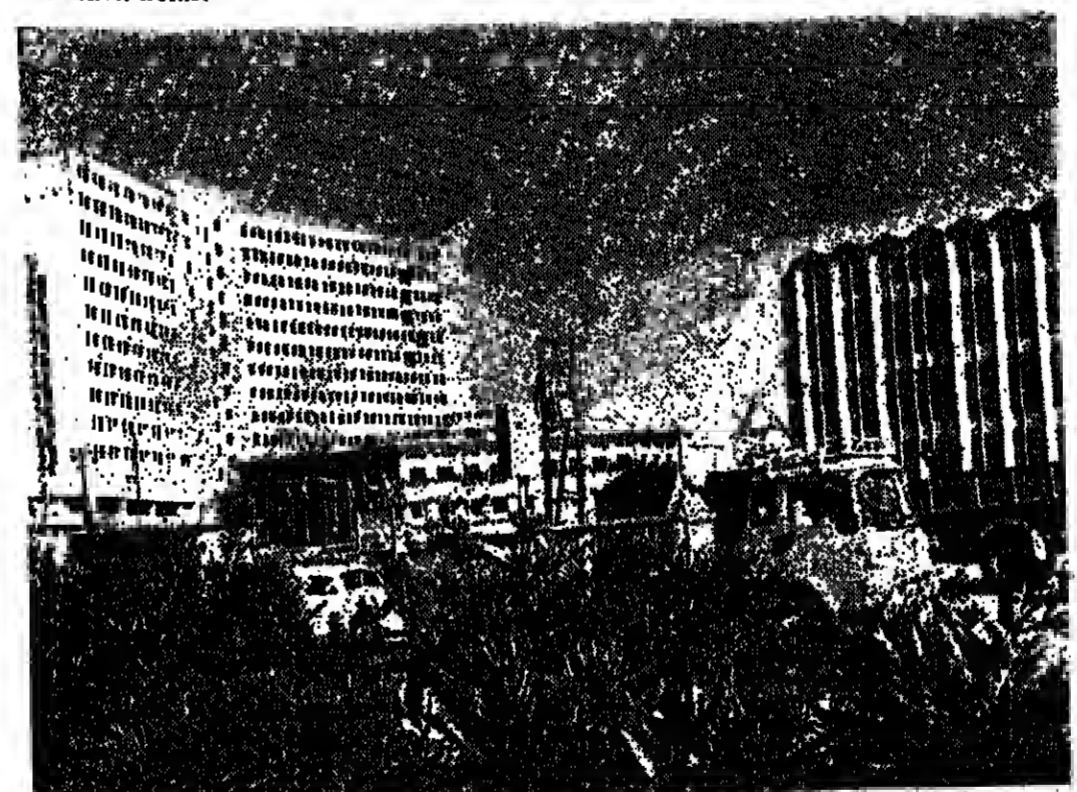
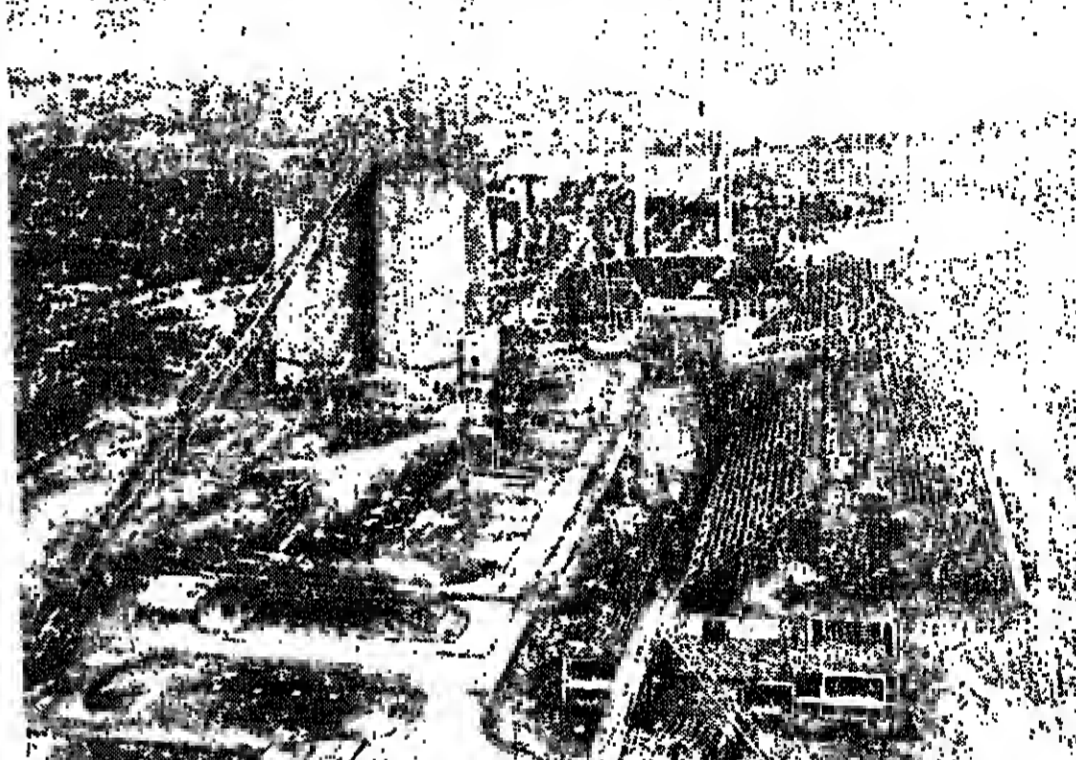
ROMANIAN CONSTRUCTION AND ERECTION COMPANY IS SPECIALIZED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL AND CIVIL PROJECTS ALL OVER THE WORLD

— WORLDWIDE

the technological boom the growth of the standard of living the demographic expansion raise the question to further the industrial and civil construction heritage of each country

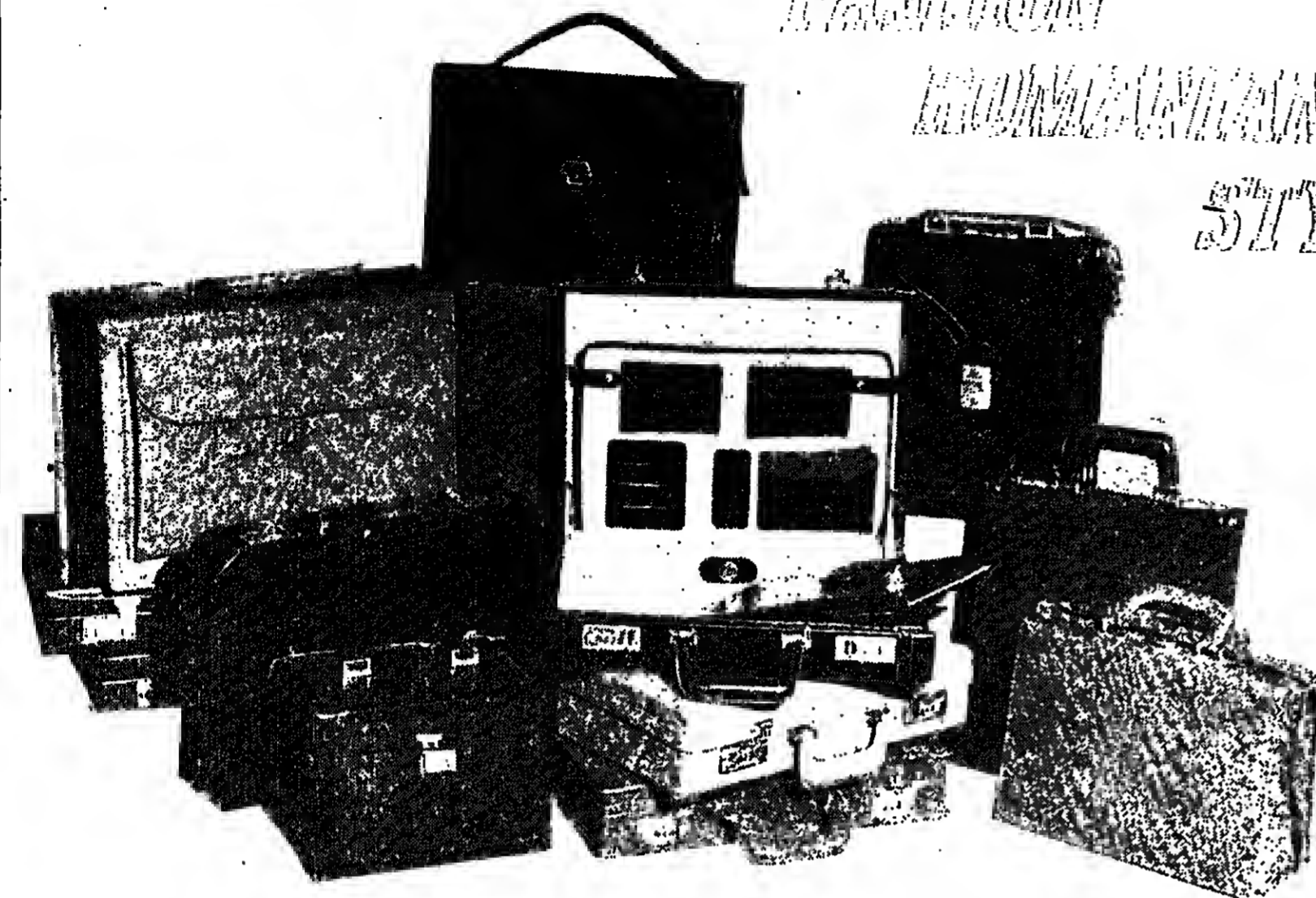
— HAVING A VAST EXPERIENCE IN CARRYING OUT OVERSEAS PROJECTS, ARCOM PERFORMS THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:

- civil engineering and erection works for industrial projects such as refineries, petrochemical plants, synthetic fibre plants, chemical plants, cement plants, brick and prefab factories, mills, silos, bread factories, slaughterhouses, projects for the light industry and textile factories, etc.
- civil and public works, cultural and sports projects such as: hotels, hospitals, administrative buildings, schools and universities, sports halls and sports complexes, tourist facilities, residential units, utilities, etc.
- engineering services, licences, studies, designs, building technologies, technical assistance services and expert's appraisals in the field of civil engineering and erection works.



ESSENTIALIZE YOUR JOB AND SELECT THE SERVICE PACKAGE OF A WORLD CONTRACTOR:





THE ROMANIAN
LEATHER INDUSTRY
with its
STYLE

ARPIMEX Foreign Trade Company is the sole exporter of Romanian leather goods — footwear, gloves, fancy leather goods, travelling bags, suitcases and the like, leather and fur garments — and supplier of raw materials — all kinds of furs and tanning chemicals — to the Romanian leather industry.

ARPIMEX engages in trade on all continents: it has commercial relations with over 300 companies in more than 40 countries.

Every season we can offer you a wide choice of goods you certainly need.

IN WINTER

Velvet shoeskins, fur caps, expensive fur coats, high boots for men, women and children, ski boots, skate shoes, thick lined leather gloves.

IN SPRING AND AUTUMN

Leather garments — skirts, pants, jackets, coats — gloves, fancy leather goods, shoes for men, women and children.

IN SUMMER

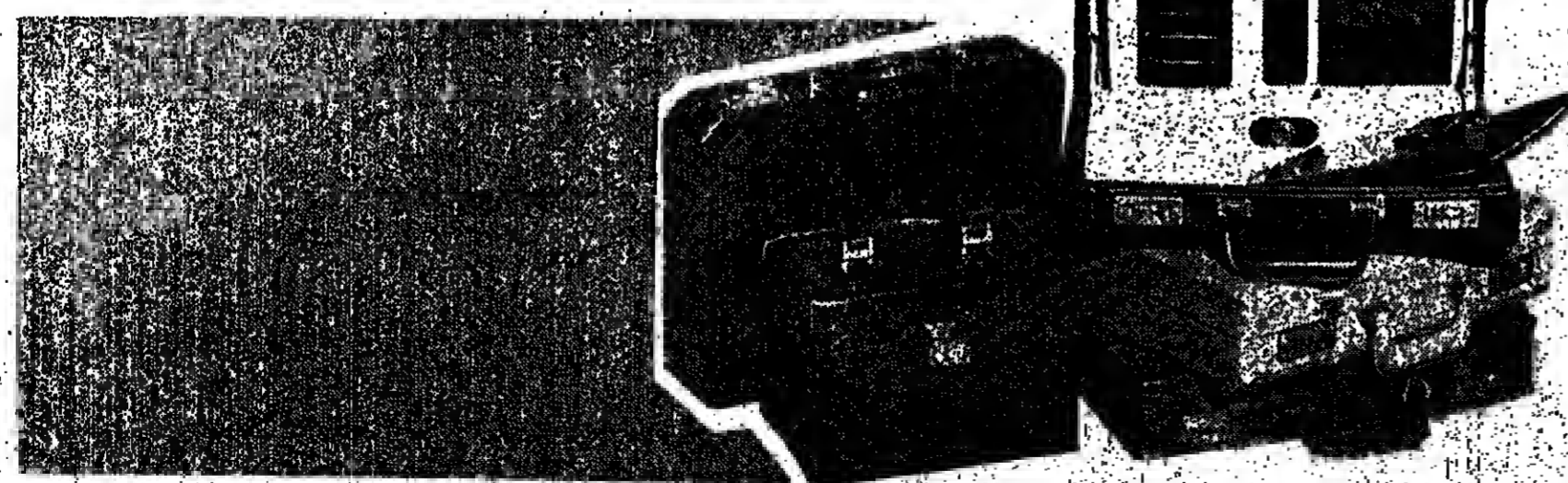
A wide range of sport shoes, gloves and bags to go with them as well as horse-riding leather goods — from saddle and harness to everything a rider needs.

A full travelling set for your holidays and a wide choice of light summer footwear, both casual and elegant.

ARPIMEX • FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISE

ROMANIA • BUCHAREST IV 96 SPLAIUL UNIRII

TELEPHONE: 752876 • TELEX: 11472 • CABLE: ARPIMEX



arpimes

A NAME IN TODAY'S FASHION CONFEX



confex

EXPORTS:

- ALL KINDS OF GARMENTS FOR WOMEN, MEN, TEENAGERS AND CHILDREN
- CASUAL WEAR • RAINCOATS • SPORTSWEAR • FORMAL DRESSES
- WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR "WOOLMARK" PURE WOOL PRODUCTS

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CONTACT:

FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISE • ROMANIA • BUCHAREST

7 ARMATA POPORULUI BOULEVARD • PHONE: 313751 • TELEX: 11195 C CONF R.

confex